

PART IV - PROHIBITIONS

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RULE 401 GENERIC PROHIBITIONS

- (A) No person shall cause or permit air pollution as defined in Rule 102.
- (B) No person shall cause or permit the emission of any air pollutant in violation of "applicable rules and regulations".
- (C) No person shall install or cause the installation or use of any device or fuel additive or of any means which, without resulting in a reduction in the total amount of air pollutants emitted, conceals or dilutes an emission of air pollutants which would otherwise violate any applicable rules and regulations. Nonetheless, this section does not prohibit the use of any deodorizer or fuel additive, the use of which is required by any other law, regulation, or standard established by any duly constituted governmental authority having jurisdiction, if the effect previously mentioned would not occur.
- (D) The degree of emission limitations required by any applicable rules and regulations shall not be affected in any manner by:
 - (1) That portion of the stack height of any source which exceeds the "good engineering practice stack height" as defined in Rule 102, or
 - (2) Any other dispersion technique in existence before December 31, 1970.

RULE 402 OPEN BURNING

- (A) No person shall cause or permit the open burning of refuse. This provision shall become effective on January 11, 1981.
- (B) No person shall cause or permit salvage operations by open burning.
- (C) No person shall cause or permit the open burning of agricultural wastes and plant life, except as authorized in Rule 208.
- (D) No person shall allow the open burning of refuse, tires or any other solid waste disposed at any municipal or private sanitary landfill. In order to comply, the owner or operator must prepare and obtain immediate approval of the following operating procedures:

- (1) A fire abatement plan to control any open burning in the property or by the sanitary landfill boundaries.
 - (2) The fire abatement plan must have the concurrence of the State and Municipal Fire Department.
 - (3) This provision shall become effective once this Regulation is approved.
- (E) Exemptions

Rule 402 shall not apply to open burning for the purpose of:

- (1) Training or research of fire fighting techniques when conducted at an institutionalized training center, as previously approved by the Board;
- (2) The melting of tar, or other materials to be used in repair or construction work provided that these operations are in compliance of Rule 424 of this regulation.
- (3) Campfires and other fires used solely for recreational or ceremonial purposes or for the outdoor preparation of food;

RULE 403 VISIBLE EMISSIONS

- (A) Visible emissions restriction for stationary sources
- (1) No person shall cause or permit the emission of visible air pollutants of an opacity greater than 20 percent (6-minute average).
 - (2) Nevertheless, a person may discharge into the atmosphere from any stack or chimney, visible emissions of an opacity up to 60 percent for a period of no more than four (4) minutes in any consecutive thirty (30) minutes interval. Compliance with the visible emissions limitation shall be determined by using the test methods in Rule 106.
- (B) Visible Emission Restriction for Motor Vehicles
- (1) No person shall cause or permit the emission of visible air pollutants of an opacity greater than 20 percent for longer than five (5) consecutive seconds from gasoline-powered motor vehicle parked or standing in a fixed position.

- (2) No person shall cause or permit the emission of visible air pollutants of an opacity greater than 20 percent for longer than five (5) consecutive seconds from any diesel-powered motor vehicle parked or standing in a fixed position.

(C) Visible Emission Restriction For Maritime Vessels

- (1) No person shall cause or permit the emission of visible air pollutants with an opacity greater than 20 percent, from any maritime vessel while anchored or moored at any port, pier, dock, harbor or bay of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
- (2) Nevertheless, visible air pollutants may be emitted of an opacity up to 60 percent for no more than four (4) minutes in any consecutive thirty (30) minutes interval. Compliance with the visible emissions limitation shall be determined by using EPA Reference Methods 9 or 9A. (40 CFR Part 60 Appendix A).

RULE 404 FUGITIVE EMISSIONS

- (A) No person shall cause or permit any materials to be handled, transported, or stored in a building, its appurtenances, or a road to be used, constructed, altered, repaired, or demolished, without taking reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. Such reasonable precautions shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (1) The use, as much as possible, of water or suitable chemicals for chemical stabilization and the control of dust in the demolition of a building or structures, construction operations, quarrying operations, the grading of roads, or the clearing of land;
 - (2) The application of asphalt, water, or suitable chemicals and the use of vegetation on dirt roads or roads under construction, materials, stockpiles, and other surfaces which can give rise to airborne dust; and the curbing, paving, or stabilizing shoulders of paved roads in any PM₁₀ Non-Attainment Area, and any other sources surrounding municipalities.
 - (3) The installation and use of hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent dusty materials. Adequate containment methods shall be employed during sandblasting or other similar operations;
 - (4) The covering, at all times when in motion, of open bodied trucks transporting materials likely to give rise to airborne dusts;

- (5) The conduct of agricultural practices, such as the filling of land and the application of fertilizers, in such manner as to prevent dust from becoming airborne;
 - (6) The paving of roadways and their maintenance in a clean condition;
 - (7) The prompt removal of earth or other material from paved streets onto which earth or other material has been transported by trucking or earth moving equipment, by erosion by water, or by other means. In case of the Guaynabo Non-Attainment Area for PM_{10} , such removal will be performed by the government entity who owns the road or street, in which case, must establish and implement an approved street cleaning program as required under the State Implementation Plan.
 - (8) The planting or shrubs of trees as a natural barrier, or the installing of metal sheet fences as artificial barriers.
 - (9) The seeding or planting of grass on exposed terrains.
 - (10) The owner or operator of any municipal or private sanitary landfill located in or whose fugitive emission impact or may impact a PM_{10} Non-Attainment Area must implement an EQB approved dust abatement plan to control and prevent any fugitive emission from becoming airborne from the operation of the landfill including access roads, internal roads, stockpiling, earth-movement or any other activity that may generate fugitive dust and requires effective control measures such as the ones discussed under these Rule.
- (B) No person shall cause or permit the discharge of visible emissions of fugitive dust beyond the boundary line of the property on which the emissions originate.
- (C) When air pollutants escape from a building or equipment and cause a nuisance or violate any regulations, the Board may order that the building or equipment in which processing, handling, and storage are done, be tightly closed and/or ventilated so that all emissions from the building or equipment are controlled to remove or destroy such air pollutants before being discharged to the open air. The implementation of this measure should not create occupational health hazards.
- (D) Every area, lot, or part of a piece of land intended for parking with a capacity greater than 900 sq. ft. must be paved with concrete, asphalt, equivalent hard surface or chemical stabilization on all its access and internal roads where unpaved traffic adjoin paved roadways and parking areas.
- (E) Any new or modified source, the construction of which causes or may cause

fugitive emissions, shall apply for a permit as required in Rule 203.

RULE 405 INCINERATION

- (A) **Applicability-** This rule applies to all existing, new and modified non-hazardous solid waste and/or medical waste incinerators.
- (1) Existing incinerators at the time of adoption of this rule shall comply with this rule within a time-frame of eighteen (18) months starting from the effective date of this rule and must complete a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the limits established in this rule.
 - (2) New incinerators must complete a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the limits established in this rule within a time-frame of 180 days starting from the date of approval of the first operating permit.
 - (3) All incinerators affected by this rule must complete a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the rule every five (5) years after the first performance test.
 - (4) This rule shall not apply to domestic non-hazardous solid waste incinerators except for the following requirements:
 - (a) must comply with daily periodic clean-up of the combustion chamber after the last incineration activity of the day but before of the chamber reloading.
 - (b) must comply with a maintenance plan to the settling chamber to avoid exceedances of the 20 % opacity limit as required under Rule 403, and
 - (c) any other applicable requirement for domestic non-hazardous solid waste incinerator established by the Board.
 - (5) Existing non-hazardous solid waste incinerators having a capacity of 15 tons/day or less, that have previously obtained an emission source permit and, that have conducted compliance tests, will not be required to perform an initial performance test for particulate matter (PM) if their previous compliance determination demonstrated compliance with the standard established by this rule in paragraph B). For this incinerators having a capacity of 15 tons/day or less that must comply with (A)(3), the next test will be required five (5) years after the effective of this rule.

- (B) Non-hazardous solid waste and/or medical waste incinerators shall not cause or permit the emission of particulate matter (PM) in excess of 0.40 pounds per 100 pounds (4 gm/kg) of waste charged.
- (C) Any person who operates a non-hazardous solid waste and/or medical waste incinerator must submit to the Board a certification showing their adequate operational training for such incinerators and related equipment.
- (D) Any incinerator affected by this rule shall comply with the applicable requirements under Rule 106.
- (E) Any non-hazardous solid waste and/or medical waste incinerator shall comply with any applicable regulation or requirements under the "Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources" (SPNSS), "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants" (NESHAPS) and "Maximum Achievable Control Technology" (MACT) standards in addition to this rule.

RULE 406 FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT

- (A) No person shall cause or permit the emission, from any fuel burning equipment burning solid or liquid fuel, of particulate matter in excess of 0.30 pounds per million BTU (0.54 gm/10⁶ gm-cal) of heat input.
- (B) For purpose of this Regulation, the total heat input shall be the aggregate heat content of all fuels whose products of combustion pass through a stack or chimney. The heat input value used shall be either the equipment manufacturer's or designer's guaranteed maximum input, whichever is greater. The heat input of all fuel burning equipment at a source shall be used for determining the maximum allowable amount of particulate matter which may be emitted.

RULE 407 PROCESS SOURCES

- A) No person shall cause or permit the emission of particulate matter in any one hour period from any process source in excess of the amount shown in the following table for the process weight rate allocated to such source.

Process Weight Rate (Pounds/hour)	Emission Rate (Pounds/hour)
50	0.36
100	0.55
500	1.53
1,000	2.25
5,000	6.34
10,000	9.73
20,000	16.00
60,000	40.00
80,000	42.00
120,000	46.00
160,000	49.00
200,000	51.00
400,000	58.00
1,000,000	69.00
2,000,000	78.00
6,000,000	93.00

- (B) Interpolation of the data in the above table shall be done by the use of proportional interpolation.
- (C) "Process weight rate" is the total weight of all materials introduced into any specific process in any one hour period that may cause any emission of particulate matter. Solid fuels charged will be considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air will not. For a cyclical or batch operation, the process weight per hour will be derived by dividing the total process weight by the number of hours in one complete operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle. For a continuous operation, the process weight per hour will be derived by dividing the process weight for a typical period of time.
- D) Where the nature of any process or operation or the design of any equipment is such as to permit more than one interpretation of this regulation, the interpretation that results in the smallest allowable emission shall apply.

RULE 408 ASPHALTIC CONCRETE BATCHING PLANTS

No person shall cause or permit the emission of particulate matter from any asphaltic concrete batching plant in excess of 0.08 grains per dry standard cubic foot.

RULE 409 NON-PROCESS SOURCES

- (A) No person shall cause or permit the emission of particulate matter in any one (1) hour in excess of 0.01 pounds per pound of uncontrolled emissions from any non-process source located in or significantly impacting a non-attainment area.
- (B) No person shall cause or permit the emission of particulate matter in any one (1) hour in excess of 0.05 pounds per pound of uncontrolled emissions from any non-process source.
- (C) If an owner or operator can adequately demonstrate to the Board that the particulate matter limitations imposed by sections A or B of this Rule cannot be measured or certified with required assurance, the Board may approve an equivalent control devices or requirements for such source.

RULE 410 MAXIMUM SULFUR CONTENT IN FUELS

- (A) No person shall burn or permit the use in any fuel burning equipment on which construction has commenced after the effective date of this Rule, any fuel with a sulfur content, by weight, which exceeds 2.5 percent provided that the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) will not be exceeded.
- (B) Fuel Burning Equipment with a capacity of less than 8 MM BTU/hr. will automatically be assigned 2.5 percent sulfur content by weight in the fuels burned.
- (C) Fuel Burning Equipment with a capacity equal to or greater than 8 MM BTU/hr. must request a sulfur percent assignment from the Board.
- (D) The Board may authorize the burning of fuels with a percentage of sulfur lower than the values set forth in Section B, PROVIDED that such lower percentage shall become an enforceable condition upon approval of a permit to construct or a permit to operate the source.
- (E) Any percentage of sulfur in fuel authorized by means of a Resolution and/or an Order by the Board issued prior to the effective date of this Rule shall remain in effect unless modified in accordance with the provisions of Rule 209.

Nevertheless, owners or operators of existing sources with a sulfur assignment which exceeds 2.5 percent shall, no later than one (1) year after the effective date of this Rule, comply with the requirements of section A of this Rule.

- (F) Upon assignment by the Board of the percentage of sulfur-in-fuels, the owner or operator of the source shall submit a monthly report indicating on a daily basis the sulfur content in the fuels burned or combusted by such source during the reporting period, including all other information as may be required by the Board.

RULE 412 SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS; GENERAL

No person shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur compounds, expressed as sulfur dioxide (SO_2), in excess of 1,000 ppm, by volume, (at standard conditions, 21 percent of oxygen) from any source not specifically covered by applicable rules and regulations.

RULE 413 SULFURIC ACID PLANTS

No person shall cause or permit the emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) from sulfuric acid plants which exceeds 3.25 kilograms per metric ton (7.15 lbs./ton.) of 100 percent acid produced. Compliance shall be demonstrated pursuant to the test methods described in Rule 106.

RULE 414 SULFUR RECOVERY PLANTS

No person shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur oxides, calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO_2), from a sulfur recovery plant in excess of 0.10 pounds per pound of sulfur processed.

RULE 415 NONFERROUS SMELTERS

No person shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur oxides, calculated as sulfur dioxide, from primary non-ferrous smelters in excess of the values set forth in the following equations:

$$\text{Copper smelters} \quad Y = 0.1X$$

$$\text{Zinc smelters} \quad Y = 0.564 X^{0.85}$$

$$\text{Lead smelters} \quad Y = 0.98 X^{0.77}$$

where X is the total sulfur fed to the smelter in Kg./hr. and Y is the allowable sulfur dioxide emissions in Kg./hr.

RULE 416 SULFITE PULP MILLS

No person shall cause or permit the total sulfite pulp mill emissions of sulfur oxides, calculated as sulfur dioxide, from blow pits, washer vents, storage tanks, digester relief, recovery systems, etc., in excess of 4.5 Kg/air dried metric ton (9.0 lbs./air dried ton) of pulp produced.

RULE 417 STORAGE OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

No person shall place, store, or hold in any stationary tank, reservoir, or other container of more than 151,412 liters (40,000 gallons) capacity of any volatile organic compounds unless such tank, reservoir, or other container is a pressure tank capable of maintaining working pressures sufficient, under normal operating conditions, to control vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere, or unless it is designed and equipped with one of the following vapor loss control devices:

- (A) A floating roof, consisting of a pontoon type, double deck type roof or internal floating cover, which will rest on the surface of the liquid contents to be equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank

wall. This control equipment shall not be permitted if the volatile organic compounds have a vapor pressure of 568 mm Hg. (11.0 pounds per square inch absolute, or greater under actual storage conditions. All tank gauging or sampling devices shall be gas-tight, except when tank gauging or sampling is taking place.

- (B) A vapor recovery system, consisting of a vapor gathering system capable of collecting the volatile organic compounds, vapors, and gases discharged, and a vapor disposal system capable of processing such volatile organic vapors and gases so as to control their emission to the atmosphere and with all tank gauging and sampling devices gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.
- (C) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraphs A and B, the source shall comply with any other federal applicable requirements.
- (D) Exemptions
 - (1) Storage tanks that are used for storage of any liquid having no photochemical reactivity (including those compounds listed under the definition of VOC) and/or having a true vapor pressure less than 0.75 psia.
 - (2) Tanks that treat waste water permitted under the Clean Water Act and exempted by rule from the Resource Conservation and recovery Act (RCRA) or CERCLA Superfund are exempted from this Rule, but not from the applicable requirements of the Hazardous Organic NESHA.

**RULE 423 LIMITATIONS FOR THE GUAYNABO PM10
NONATTAINMENT AREA**

- A) Any facility within the boundaries of the Guaynabo PM-10 Non-Attainment Area or having a significant air quality impact on a PM-10 Non-Attainment Area, shall, in addition to meeting all of the prohibitions provided for the Rules 401-422, meet the RACT limitations specified in this subsection.**
- 1. For any grain handling and processing facility, no person shall cause or permit any materials to be received, handled, transported, processed, milled, or stored without taking the following precautions to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne:**
 - a) employ proper housekeeping and cleaning procedures throughout the entire facility, including but not limited to, the prompt removal of spilled grain-dust accumulation by a technique which prevents this material from escaping into the atmosphere.**
 - b) cover all trucks at all times when in motion;**
 - c) maintain all ventilation systems and dust collection devices;**

- d) pave all areas where vehicles travel and maintain such areas according to a Board-approved street cleaning program;
- e) prohibit clam loading or unloading of barges or ships;
- f) load or unload barges or ships using pneumatic or mechanic telescopic loading spouts in a fully enclosed area except for the space needed to introduce the spout or vent the displaced air, both with a ventilation system exhausting to a fabric filter collection device with a minimum collection efficiency of 99.5%;
- g) load or unload trucks in fully enclosed sheds or buildings with a ventilation system exhausted to a fabric filter dust collection device with a minimum collection efficiency of 99.5%;
- h) clean, separate, handle, convey, transfer, and mill grain in fully enclosed sheds or buildings that meet the proposed EPA Reference Method 30 requirements for total enclosure and vent the enclosure to a fabric filter control device with a minimum collection efficiency of 99.5%.
- i) All fabric filter collection devices must be performance tested using:
 - 1- EPA Reference Method 5-Determination of Particulate Emissions from Stationary Sources (40 CFR Part 60) or;
 - 2- EPA Reference Method 17-Determination of Particulate Emissions from Stationary Sources (In-Stack Filtration Method) (40 CFR Part 40) or;
 - 3- EPA Reference Method 201- Determination of PM10 Emissions (40 CFR Part 51) or;
 - 4- EPA Reference Method 201A- Determination of PM10 Emissions (Constant Sampling Rate Procedure) (40 CFR Part 51) or;

- 5- EPA Reference Method 202- Determination of Condensible Particulate Emissions from Stationary Sources (40 CFR Part 51) or any other method accepted by EQB.
- j) Depending on averaging times, stack opacities will be determined using:
- 1- EPA Reference Method 9 - Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources or any other approved EPA method.
- k) Fugitive emission opacities will be determined using:
- 1- EPA Reference Method 22 - Visual Determination of Fugitive Emissions from Material Sources and Smoke Emissions from Flares (40 CFR Part 60).
- l) Each zone of the fabric filter collection device shall be fitted with a continuous monitor that measures the pressure drop across the zone. During the performance test, the pressure drop readings shall be measured. The operating permit shall specify an operating range for the pressure drop to ensure the optimum operation of the unit.
- m) If the pressure drop across any zone deviates from the permitted pressure drop range, the stationary source shall report the deviations to the Environmental Quality Board. The stationary source will submit quarterly reports identifying all periods of deviation during the quarter and an explanation of what corrective actions were taken. The reports will be due 30 calendar days from the end of each quarter.
- n) Records shall be kept for both the operating parameters and the maintenance plans (for example: "The pressure drop reading shall be recorded once per shift, or more frequently if needed".) Once every day, a visual inspection shall be made around each collection device to determine the current conditions. Logs shall be kept on all findings and on what

actions were taken to resolve problems. Stationary sources must maintain adequate inventories for spare parts. Records should be maintained on-site for at least five years and made available to both EPA and EQB inspectors.

2. For any stone quarrying and processing facility, no person shall cause or permit any materials to be handled, transported, crushed, screened, or stored without taking the following precautions to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. Such precautions shall include, but are not be limited to:
 - a) the use, where possible, of water or suitable chemicals for the control of dust in quarrying operations;
 - b) the application, where possible, of water or suitable chemicals on unpaved roads, materials, stockpiles, and other surfaces which can give rise to airborne dust.
 - c) Compliance with any opacity restriction shall be determined using EPA Reference Method 9 or Method 22 or an other EPA approved method.
 - d) The stationary source shall keep maintenance logs that show what repairs were done to the dust suppression system. The stationary source shall also maintain an adequate inventory of spare parts.
3. For any Electrical Power Plant with a capacity greater than 25 megawatts located within the boundaries of or having a significant air quality impact on the Guaynabo PM10 Non-Attainment Area, no person shall cause or permit the firing of residual fuel oil with a sulfur content greater than 1.5% (by weight) as a PM₁₀ precursor. However, the Board may required a lower sulfur content in the fuel whenever an exceedance to any applicable provision in these regulations is demonstrated to affect the attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for PM₁₀ in the designated non-attainment area. This emission limitations supersedes the limitation in Rule 406.

4. For any petroleum refinery located within the boundaries of or having a significant air quality impact on the Guaynabo PM10 Non-Attainment Area, no person shall cause or permit the firing of residual fuel oil with a sulfur content greater than 1.0% (by weight) as a PM₁₀ precursor. However, the Board may require a lower sulfur content in the fuel whenever an exceedance to any applicable provision in these regulations is demonstrated to affect the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for PM₁₀ in the designated non-attainment area. This emission limitation supersedes the limitation in Rule 406.
 5. For any facility that uses an asphalt blowing process located within the boundaries of or having a significant air quality impact on the boundaries of the Guaynabo PM10 Non-Attainment Area, no person shall cause or permit the emission of particulate matter unless those emissions are captured and controlled by a control equipment that achieves a 90% removal efficiency.
 - i) Compliance with the removal efficiency will be demonstrated by measuring PM₁₀ loading at the inlet and outlet of the control device using Methods 201, 201A and/or 202 (40 CFR Part 51 and Part 60 Appendix A). Compliance with the opacity standards shall be determined using EPA Reference Method 9 (40 CFR Part 60).
 - ii) If an afterburner is installed, the temperature in the combustion zone will be continuously monitored and recorded. The monitoring equipment shall have an accuracy of $\pm 10^\circ$ Centigrade over its range. If a scrubber is installed, the pressure drop across the scrubber will be continuously monitored and recorded. The optimum pressure range will be established during the performance testing and will be incorporated in the operating permit.
- B) The owner or operator of any stationary source subject to the limitations of paragraph A) shall:
1. Submit on the date required by EQB and obtain immediate approval of a compliance plan in which the owner or operator of such stationary source demonstrates compliance with all applicable limitation by the date specified in the State Implementation Plan and provides for the

implementation of RACT requirements. The compliance plan shall be in writing and must include:

- a) the name of the individual responsible for compliance demonstration activities at the stationary source;
 - b) a description of the air pollution control system, specific control equipment, stacks, vents, raw materials, fuels, and other items or parameters which will be tested, monitored, sampled, analyzed, or measured to determine that the stationary source is in compliance on a continuous basis;
 - c) a description of the specific testing methods, monitoring techniques, sampling and analysis methods, and measurements that will be used to demonstrate compliance on a continuous basis;
 - d) a description of other relevant records or reports reasonably needed to demonstrate compliance on a continuous basis;
 - e) the frequency of testing, monitoring, sampling, analyzing, or measuring necessary to demonstrate compliance on a continuous basis.
2. The EQB may review and approve the plan within a thirty (30) day review period, or amend the plan if deemed necessary to assure that compliance will be adequately demonstrated.
 3. Where physical alteration of the stationary source is necessary to achieve compliance, commence construction thirty days after this regulation is approved and complete construction by November 30, 1994. This schedule and a detailed explanation for a physical alteration must be included in the compliance plan.
 4. Implement the compliance plan and demonstrate final compliance with applicable limitations established in the PR-PM₁₀ SIP. A responsible official shall certify compliance and shall state, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the information certified to is true and accurate.

C) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU's)

Any agreement or Memorandum of Understanding reach and signed between the Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board and any other state agency, authority or municipal entity stating those measures or activities define to control and reduce any emission of PM_{10} and/or a PM_{10} Precursor will be state and federally enforceable by EQB and USEPA, respectively will become part of this regulation and will become a condition in the operating permit of the affected stationary sources.

D) Contingencies Measures

The following contingencies measures will be enforceable under this Regulation if attainment of PM_{10} air quality standards in the Municipality of Guaynabo are not achieved by December 31, 1994:

- 1- DOT shall collect data on silt content and dust loadings for highways in Guaynabo Municipality using EPA procedures for better estimating PM_{10} emissions following AP-42 procedures.
- 2- Guaynabo Municipality shall require vegetation, chemical stabilization, or other abatement of wind erodible soils.
- 3- Diesel fuel oil with a sulfur in fuel level less than 0.3% shall be use by all vessels while they operate in San Juan Bay which is specifically defined as the navigable waters south of the imaginary line connecting Punta del Morro and Isla de Cabras.
- 4- No visible emissions from any vessel shall be permitted in the San Juan Bay except as provided in Rule 403 of this Regulation.
- 5- The Port Authority shall implement a street cleaning program or other program to prevent dust from collecting on paved surfaced in their jurisdiction.
- 6- The San Juan Municipality must revised the dust and fire abatement programs at its sanitary landfill in order to establish additional pollution abatement controls strategies.